If the Glen Island Indians Were to Go on the Warpath! -But They're a Peaceful Lot, Though Interesting - Luck of Four Feathers at Poker and Airs of His Squaw.

The peaceful citizens who dwell along the waterfront of New Rochelle get a great many vivan delights for their money. Of course here are trees and water, but other suburbe have that common bliss. What other village can boast of jungle life within a stone's w? What other commuter can fling himself into a hammock, on his own veranda ofter a trying urban day, and hear, on the night wind, the screams of the catamount and the night roar of the lion? Then there Is always the chance of a Glen Island animal breaking loose, swimming the narrow channel and paying neighborly calls.

here are tales told of a stealthy, crouching creature, with an unearthly snarl, that once ent slinking over moonlight lawns and chill g young blood until noble Nimrods rose, kled on enough clothes and armor to pristy the proprieties, tore themselves from ir distracted wives, and chased the feroans beast to the shore, where it plunged into the water of the inlet and was seen no Tales like these are told in hushed ouls shrink from the incredulity of a cold orld; perhaps because the tellers own real es-And the Glen Island people yow that

This summer a new emotion may fill the of the commuter in the hammock. If he es of the jungle he may have the plains. He may go to sleep with a war whoop in his ears, and throbs of the war drum may lull his mbers. It was only a short time ago that e new thrill producer was first introduced. One still, moonlight evening, while tranquil New Rochelle families were dozing on the randas a weird sound split the air. An core followed. Then a volume of bloodcurdling sound rose and fell on the breeze, and a drumming buzz that put the mosquitoes shame formed an undercurrent to the secato agony. It is on record that the funts to their breasts in true Fenimore Cooper fashion. The men were puzzledothing more. Men who have faced the wild beasts of the jungle unflinching do not give

What is it?" gasped the women. Deuced queer," said the men.

Sounds like wild Indians on the warpath, aid the small boys, who know more about Indians than grown-ups do. A gleam of intelligence filtered through

grown-up faces. It is Indians - the Glen Island Indians have arrived.

The white-winged bird of peace brooded once more over the commuters' verandas, but there were dreams that night, and the mall boys went to sleep in shivering ecstaev o the sound of the war song and the drum.

The neighbors are used to the Indians now, though occasionally some woman looks across ne water and wonders aloud whether Indians can swim. As for the boys, they are elready on friendly terms with the fortyseven braves and squaws and pappooses, and don't understand the grown-up prejudice against inviting Indians to dinner.

The Indians themselves are blissfully content. They call this summer campaign whatever is the Sioux equivalent for a soft To be sure, there are drawbacks. Conspicuous signs are tacked beside the Don't Feed the Animals" cards; and these signs announce to the public that to provide the Indians with liquor is a penitentiary offence. Even the lemon and vanilla essence, which are favorite beverages out on the

reservation, aren't on tap on the island, and that casts a slight cloud over the camp. An Indian can get very drunk on lemon essence if he drinks enough of it; and in a land literally flowing with beer and wine, it seems hard that the noble red man should not be allowed his flavoring extract.

Still, he has the memory of past joy to sustain him. Glorious jags—jags of monumental proportions were acquired on the trip East, in spite of strictest paternal surveillance. One enthusiastic squaw got drunk on beer for the first time, and confidentially confesses that it's the real thing.

"Firewater," she says, with an air of lofty virtue, "heap bad—makes Injun cross. Beer more drunk, just much drunk. All sleep; nobody hurt, much happy."

Some enterprising brewer should have that Indian lady for advertising purposes.

There was much hard feeling on the Rosebud Reservation when the forty-seven elect were brought away. The ten women, thirty-two men and tive children were chosen chiefly for material charms; and thereby arose such heartburnings as, at one time, rent Olympus asunder and burned the topless towers of liium. With the women in particular this apple of beauty contest went hard. Only ten squaws were allowed to come. The other wives must sit at home while their lords and masters went forth to larks unknown. It wasn't in feminine nature to endure the discrimination peacefully, and the things the other women said about the ten chosen ones are not fit for publication.

The slighted braves said less, but the wound to their pride went deep. All indications point to a lively time when the forty-seven return to their home tepees after seeing life. The squaws who are here are already sitting up nights to concoot fibs that will make their star-at-home sisters writhe with envious rage, and the braves chuckle over the tales they will tell of this happy hunting ground. The other day some of them gathered a big bunch of buffalo hair, from the pen where the buffaloes are kept, and treasured it. They are going to keep is to show

well, save for occasional differences of opinion over poker games, and even white men are subject to those vicissitudes. But there is envy and hard feeling in feminine ranks. It is all on account of Mrs. Four Feathers, and the tactics are much like those of the ordinary summer hotel veranda. The fact is, Mrs. Four Feathers puts on airs and the other nine squaws don't like it. Then, too, the braves show symptoms of a conviction that the airs are justifiable. The nine squaws like that still less.

It mustn't be understood by this that scandal haunts the camp. Mr. Four Feathers is quite equal to looking out for his domestic affairs, and Mrs. Four Feathers adores him. The considers him worthy of her. Does he not win at poker most of the shekels of the other thirty-one braves, and doesn't that permit her to deck herself and the little Four Feathers in raiment that rends the hearts of the other squaws? She is proud of her husband and it isn't her fault if the other Indians think her afine figure of a woman.

There's a good deal of the figure. She is

husband and it isn't her fault if the other Indians think her a fine figure of a woman.

There's a good deal of the figure. She is as tall as most of the braves, and broad proportionately—rather more than proportionately—rather more more than proportionately—rather more than proportionately—rather more of the proportional proportional

but other squaws have war records. Several of them were at the Custer massacre, and at the battle of Wounded Knee. Many of the braves, too, have known the real war path and war song. Hollow Horn Bear, the chief, has an unenviable reputation on the reservation. He is a fine looking, imposing Indian, who seems to be on good terms with

his comrades. Just at present he is wearing a white sheet over his buckakin, in token of mourning for his brother; but he goes in for the games and dances with enthusiasm untinged by grief. Miss Adams, the reservation teacher who is with the Indians, says Hollow Horn Bear is a splendid fellow; but an old Indian fighter who was standing near confided to the Sun reporter that the chief was the most devilish cuss on the reservation, and that the officials out there heartily hoped he'd be chewed up by the zoo animals and never come back.

Miss Adams herself is rather a character and exceedingly popular with the Indians, although they prove their interest by systematically guying her in the Sioux language, which she speaks readily. She wears Indian dress—a suit of bead-embroidered buckskin, moccasins and a sombrero, and joins in the games and dances with as much apparent enjoyment as the Indians themselves. Whenever she comes out in conventional clothing there is a fall of temperature in the camp. The Indians don't like it. That is why she travelled East in her buckskin suit.

"I hated it," she said laughingly, but I knew the Indians would resent it if I wore my other clothes, so I stuck to the buckskins, and when the crowd met me at the station and understood that I was going to wear my Indian clothes they fairly raised the roof. I never saw a lot of Indians so tickled over anything."

"Are you fond of them?" asked the re-

anything "Are you fond of them?" asked the re-

Are you fond of them? asked the reporter.

Yes, I really am. There are plenty of things about them that I don't like, but they are just like big children, and I've aiways found them good natured and kindly. They are good to their wives, in a way, too, though there's a general impression that they aren't, and they and the squaws are devoted to the children. Those children have to be good, though. The discipline is very severe and the parents will not stand any foolishness. That's why it is easy to teach Indian children. They are used to obeying."

The five children are particularly attractive. Indeed some of the nothers got into the electhand, just on the strength of having delightful children who were wanted. Little Miss Four Feathers is the popular favorite. She can't play poker with her father or sing with her mother; but she is a charming baby, and even the braves who lose money to Mr Four Feathers and the squaws, who resent Mrs. Four Feathers's airs, relax their grim faces into smiles when they meet Baby Four Feathers and talk Sloux baby talk to her.

Dry Shaving Responsible for the Beardless State of Most Chinese.

From the Washington Evening Star "Dry shaving has been a blessing to China, and in less than 800 years has almost removed beards from the faces of the men of the empire" observed an intelligent Chinaman to a Star reporter. "Originally the Chinese had heavy beards. This is easily verified by an examof any of the old prints of Chinamen, for all of them show long-bearded men. In time the people found out that there was no particular use for a beard and that the wearing of it was expensive, outside of the time actually occupied in trimming or shaving it. How many Americans of to-day are forced to spend several hours a week in a barber's chair? Many men that I know, Americans and Europeans as well, spend 20 minutes in a barber's chair every day.

"The Chinaman of the olden times-the in your prints, for the good Chinaman never seems to have got his picture in your books at all, until within the last 50 years at most—
always wore a long beard in reality as well
as in the pictures. But even he found out
that there was no necessity for it. The
learned men of the empire were asked so
consider the matter, and they arrived at the
conclusion that dry shaving was to some
extent a remedy. Anyhow, official edicts
were issued giving this information. The
old fellows who had beards, of course, were
not in it, and they lived out their days and
passed out of existence with full beards, but
the young were asked to 'dry shave.' Thus
the reform started, and in five or six generations of people the beard has practically
disappeared, so that the average Chinaman
of to-day does not have to devote over onehalf hour in a month to keep his face hairless.
In the next two generations beards are expected to disappear absolutely. It took time
to bring this about, but inthe life of a nation
such a thing as a century should not be allowed at all, until within the last 50 years at most -

CATHOLIC BISHOPS:

EXPECTED TO FIGURE AT THE NEXT PLENARY COUNCIL. Casts of the Reports That One Will Re Called

in the American Catholic Church.

Shortly-Many Changes in the Hierarchy

Since the Baltimore Gathering-Leaders

Such action in the line of ecclesiastical censure as recently brought Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln, Neb., conspicuously before the public has been more common in Canada than in the United States. Since Archbishop Hughes pronounced the severest stricture against the double apostate, Dr. Forbes, there has probably been no similar instance in this neighborhood. Dr. McGlynn excommunicated himself and occasioned no scene such as that in which

the Western prelate figured. This event, and the revival by the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to Rome of the talk of another plenary council of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, make pertinent a review of the many changes that have taken place among the Bishops since the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, which was held from Nov. 9 to Dec. 7, 1884.

No fewer than eight of the thirteen Archbishops and sixty-four of the present eighty Bishops of the Church have been consecrated since the last council was held. There were fifteen Archbishops and sixtytwo Bishops present at the last plenary council and seven of the former and some forty of the latter have since died.

Conspicuous among the dead prelates was Cardinal McCloskey. He was nearing

Lamy or Salpointe. So, too, in the list of Bishops, we look in vain for the names of Loughlin, Baltes, Watterson, Becker, O'Connor, Boegess, Gilmour, Conroy, Cosgrove, Dwenger, Flasch, De Goesbriand, Grace, O'Hara, O'Reilly, Rademacher, Seidenbush, Tuigg, Vertin, Wadhams, Wigger, O'Farrell, Healy, Hendrickson, Hogan, Janssens, Junger, Krautbauer, Machbeuf, Manogue, Manucey, Martz, Mora, Mrak, Mullen, McMahon, Hennessy, McNeirney, and others.

Many things in Church legislation, too, have changed since then. The powers of the Bishops, then almost unquestioned and absolute, have been curbed by the kind of Chinaman who figures as a pirate decrees adopted by this council and by the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington. But the great questions of Church policy and discipled that have arisen in the interim have been offered by some as valid reasons for the

convocation of another council, where the assembled wisdom of the Church could legislate for its general welfare. It is true that the metropolitans have been holding an annual meeting, but as its proceedings are in their nature merely suggestive and have not the formal au-thority of the general council, they do not fill the need alleged by the advocates of the general session. All the great controversy over the school question was engendered ence the last council. There engendered ence the last council. There is also the support and progress of the university at Washington, the colored and Indian missions, the problems of our new possessions and many other important issues to be met and provided for.

American mind unappreciative of the niceties of court procedure.

All but two of the Cardinal's suffragans All but two of the Cardinal's suffragans have been consecrated since the last council. The exceptions are the venerable Bishop Moore of St. Augustine, who is an invalid, and Dr. Northrop of Savannah. The others are Bishops Van de Vyver, Keiley, Donahue, Monaghan and Hald, all comparatively new men. The same story can also be told of the Boston province, under Archishop Williams. Bishops Brady, Michaud, Tierney, Bradley, Harkins, Beaven and the junior of the whole list of eighty, O'Connell of Portland, are all new.

nell of Portland, are all new.

In Chicago Archbishop Feehan has a new man, Dr. McGavick, for his assistant, but one of his suffragans is among the dominating minds of the American Church. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, the founder of the Catholic University. The regret is often heard that he has not been persuaded to accept its rectorship. It is not and has not been the success expected, and the advent of such an all-round scholar and forceful character as Dr. Spald-ing at its head would, it is believed, bring was Cardinal McCloskey. He was nearing the end when the council was held and was even then leaning heavily on the shoulders of his coadjutor, the incumbent of the See.

Among the metropolitans who were list associates at the time we no longer find Kenrick of St. Louis; Heiss, the German apostle; Leray, Alemang, Gross, Seghers, Lamy or Salpointe. So, too, in the list

of Alton, Janssen of Believille and O Relity, auxiliary, are not specially notable.

The senior Archbishop of the hierarchy is Dr. Elder, head of the Cincinnati province. He is an octogenarian and received his mitre in May 3, 1857. Of course, he is now one of the landmarks of the older régime, in fact, one of the very of the older régime, in fact, one of the very I st. Under him is another venerable prelate, the Rt. Rev. William G. McCloskey, sometimes styled the Chesterfield of the hierarchy. The latter is the son of one of the Catholic pioneers of that part of Greater New York known when he was born as the village of Brooklyn. He was the first rector of the American College at Rome. Another former rector of this institution and present Bishop is Dr. Francis S. Chatard of Indianapolis. Dr. Byrne of Nashville is a former rector of the diocesan seminary and Dr. Horstman of Cleveland is one of the strong young men of land is one of the strong young men of the German element, trained in Philadelphia, his native city.

The other Bishops are Moeller, Columbus; Mald, Covington; Foley, Detroit; Alerding, Fort Wayne, and O'Donoghoe, auxiliary. Only three besides the Archbishop, Richter, Spaiding and Chatard, were at the Third Council. Archbishop Keane is new in Dubuque.

He was a factor at the last council, but he does not seem to have recovered from the episode of his summary removal from the rectorship of the Washington Univer-sity. His friends say that since his return from Rome he seems to have lost much of his old dash and spirit. He is now ab-sent and perhaps the touch of the green sod of his native land may bring back the vigor and charm that were once the de-light of so wide a circle. His suffragans, Drs. Lenihan, Cosgrove, Bonacum and Scannell were not at the last council and On the topic of discipline the country is happily free from any grave necessity for action. Whatever minor incidentals must recognized leader of the German element

be attended to in this direction would not seriously afflict the prelates.

At the last council Archbishop Gibbons presided as the Pope's delegate. He was not then a Cardinal, but gained his ranking office in virtue of the old rule that the incumbent of the premier see of Baltimore should preside over the general meeting of the American Bishops. Though feeling the burden of his years, he is still vigorous enough to take on all the duties of his office. He is outranked now, however, by Cardinal Martinelli. the pro-Delegate Apoetolic, who as the formal and official personal representative of the Pope has the right in ecclesiastical etiquette to be last in and first out in every church procession. It may have been noted that these two prelates never appear together. The dodging they do when accident forces them to be in danger of proximity to escape the giving of the pas is amusing to the irreverent American mind unappreciative of the procession of the pas is amusing to the irreverent American mind unappreciative of the procession of the modern cult of liberalism. He was not at the last council. His three savoring of the modern cult of liberalism. He was not at the last council. He was not at the last council. Delegate to Cuba and the Philippines in October. There was a time when it was thought he would come back a Cardinal, but late reports from Rome say that his prestige had had a setback. His policy has not been successful and nothing hampers the hands of a diplomat of the first rank so much as even a qualified failure of his mission. He was not at the last council. There was a time when it was thought he would come back a Cardinal, but late reports from Rome say that his prestige had had a setback. His policy has not been successful and nothing hampers the hands of a diplomat of his mission. He was not at the last council. There was a time when it was thought he would come back a Cardinal, but late reports from Rome say that his prestige had had a setback. His policy has not been successful and nothing hampers Bishop Edward Fitzgerald of Little Rock, famous for being one of the two prelates of the whole Catholic world who voted "Non placet" when the roll was called in the Vatican Council, July 18, 1870, on the vote for the proclamation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope. The other negative vote was that of Mgr. Riccio, Bishop of Cajazzo, Naples. Dr. Fitzgerald was stricken with paralysis a year ago and has not yet fully recovered. He has been a Bishop since Feb. 3, 1867.

Bishop Gallagher of Galveston was also at the Third Baltimore Council, but the other eight Bishops of the province are all much newer men.

newer men. When we come to speak of New York When we come to speak of New York, it goes without saying that there could be no gathering of Church digmitaries in the United States, at which Archbishop Corrigan would not justly—both through the influence and dignity of his See and the grace of his own personality—largely share in the conduct of affairs. He may not magnetize his associates, but he will at once command their esteem and respect as well by the polish of his intellectual adornment, as by the special success of his wisely conservative administration of the great interests of his immense charge. He was at the last council as Cardinal He was at the last council as Cardinal McCluskey's coadjutor and a fine sermon he delivered "De Mortuis," on the deceased prelates of the United States, was one of the conspicuous incidents of the public proceedings.

the conspicuous incidents of the public proceedings.

The most prominent of his suffragans is the veteran Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, still as eager as ever to break a lance with any foeman worthy of his steel. The younger men, Burke, McDonnell, O'Connor, Quigley, McFaui, are all of splendid promise. The last named has shown more than usual vigor of action and expression within the last two years. Their elders, Bishops Gabriels, Ludden and Farley, are wise and widely respected prelates.

the one American Bishop of international fame as a politician. He hardly needs more than mention to get immediate recogmore than mention to get immediate recognition of his conspicuous career of the most aggressive of the prelates. Strange as it was sold, tell us that it may seem, it is stated that the sermon he delivered not long ago on the temporal power of the Pope, lost in place of gaining him friends. He is the leader of the progressive party in the Church in the United States and would be a commanding figure in the plenary council. When the last one was held he was a young Bishop, mainly constitutions.

spicuous as a temperance advocate and a promoter of Irish emigration to the fallow fields of the Northwest. His six suffragans are, with the exception of one, young ecclesiastics of his own time and training The exception is Dr. O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, a former Paulist and professor in the Catholic University. It was at his consecration that Mgr. Ireland preached the historic sermon against the regular orders in their relation to the establishment of the hierarchy of the United States.

Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco has three suffragans. Of these Bishop George Montgomery of Monterey is the best known. Archbishop Bourgade of Santa Fé has two, Denver and Tucson. Mining camp sees are not counted in the computation of ecclesiastical influence on questions

of polity or policy.

RAN OUR CUBAN BLOCKADE. Spanish Captain Tells About Doing It en

Two Occasions. From the Mexican Herald.

Manuel Deschamps, who, as captain et the Monserrat, twice ran the blockade of the Island of Cuba by the American flees during the Hispano-American War, and who is now in this city, speaks of his achievements modestly and with the simplicity of a brave seaman.

Yesterday, talking to a reporter, he said: "The general manager of the Spanish Transatlantic Company chose me to command the Monserrat in order to convey to Cuba 400 soldiers, a quantity of ammunition and \$3,000,000 for the needs of the forces operating in the island. "I accepted with pleasure, being not only

anxious to fulfil my duty toward the company, but also to do something for my country in her hour of need. I took on my cargo at Cadiz. When I sailed the war had not yet broken out, and so in order to find ous just what the situation was I put in at Martinique. They would hardly let me approach for fear of breaking the neutrality laws. But I found out that war had been declared and that the Island of Cuba was blockaded by a powerful squadron. "Prepared if needs be to die for Spain

and knowing that it would be impossible to enter the harbor of Havana, as most of the American squadron was concentrated at that port, I made up my mind to run for Cienfuegos and succeeded in entering that port in spite of the vigilance of the American warships.

and expression within the last two years. Their elders, Bishops Gabriels, Ludden and Farley, are wise and widely respected prelates.

Oregon has a new Metropolitan in Dr. Christie and his five suffragans have mainly a missionary territory.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia for years was considered the most eloquent member of the hierarchy. In St. Louis it used to be said that Rome spoiled a magnificent orator to make a Bishop of him, and some of his old friends from Missouri who came East to hear him at the recent ceremony when Mgr. Martinelli received his red beretta went back much disappointed. His Grace has not been an entirely well man in late years and this with the cares of his big diocese has diminished much of the oratorical fire and genius of his younger days. But with all this few if any of his contemporaries can yet appointed him. Certainly none of his suffragans, though all five are men of intellectual rank and of the modern type. They are all of recent consecration.

Archbishop Rain of St. Louis was at the last council as Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va. None of his six suffragans is outside the ordinary list.

St. Paul's Metropolitan, John Ireland, is the one American Bishop of international fame as a politician. He hardly needs

From the London Onlooker.

A stamp sold the other week for £227, the highest price ever realized in a public salesroom for any one stamp, although Messrs, Puttick & Simpson, at whose rooms it was sold, tell us that they have another copy unused which will shortly be offered for sale, and is expected to fetch upward of £400. The stamp is the first issue of Roumania used for the Province of Moldavia in 1854, blue on blue paper, with the arms of the provinces and the value, \$1 paras, equal to about 7d, in our money. Incredible as it may appear, there are other stamps believed to be of even greater value than either of these.

OUGH ON" MOTH Rough on Moth, Fly and Flea. Ten times cheaper than campbor and the only effective protection against Moth. Pack your things with it and Don't Worry. Keeps PUNGENT MOSQUITOES, ASTING PENETRATING TICKS, GNATS MOTH FROM MATS FLIES CARPETS, RUGS, PERSONS EN TIMES CLOTHING. ANTS STRONGER THAN (LOSETS Price: 50¢

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ROUGH ON RATS,

BUNIONS. OUGH ON BUNIONS. THE ONLY CURE. Not only relief, but first and only COMPLETE CURE for Bunions: and for a sprain, bruise, mash or black eye it is surprisingly effective; and for aching, sore, tired, tender feet it beats the world.

35c. at Druggists, or by mail for 35c.

Does not evaporate. Don't make the feet sore, on the contrary re-lieves pain and soreness the in-stant applied. Equally good for hard or soft corns. 15c. at druggists, or by mail for 15c.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

used rub it well into the scalp.

RELY UPON WELLS HAIR TONE for daily dress-RELY UPON WELLS HAIR TONE for daily dressing of the hair; it will keep the scalp clean, healthful, free from dandruff, and the hair in elegant condition. The "Tone" contains no oil or grease, will not soil clothing, hats, bonnets nor collars; is cleanly, cooling, refreshing, delightful in use; however freely used is harmless, dries fairly quick, so that women, with whom it is a great favorite, can use it as well as men. COOLING to fevered, aching heads. Used freely in the morning and rubbed well into the scalp, it will make the head feel fresh and cool all day. Keeps the hair clean, fluffy, wavy, bright and lifelike. When you dress your hair use the "Tone" instead of water. Use it 2 or 3 times a day if desired.

THE "TONE" will allay itching at once, will stop the hair coming out in one application, cleans the scalp and hair beautifully and eradicates dandruff the first time used, and keeps the scalp clean and free from disease. For shraggy, brittle, dry, lifeless, uneven, sickly growth hair it is perfection. Simple and harmeless, it is an ideal hair dressing for men, women and children.

children.
THE 50c, Size Tone is fully as large as, and the \$1.00
Size is 2 or 3 times the size of most of the \$1.00 Hair
Preparations.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N.J.



In trial bottles, 50 cents. In large bottles \$1.00. The latter size sent prepaid by express on receipt of \$1.00.

Leaurelle Oil Balm.

Remarkable in the Instantaneous Smoothing of a Rough Skin. Instantly Cures Chaps, Chafes, &c.

Ladies Who Sew, Gentlemen Who Shave,

NO WAITING FOR RESULTS. When the face and hands are dry, feverish, chapped, rough, or the skin irritated from whatever cause, the advantages of using Leaurelle 011

Halm are that only one application is needed, which will dry in instantly, leaving no traces, excepting a smooth, even skin; no oil, no grease. Does not grease not soil anything, need not be smooth, even skin; no oil, no grease. Does not grease not soil anything, need not be smooth.

smooth, even skin, no oil, no grease. Does not grease nor soil anything, no covered up or washed off, clean and harmless, does not soil silks, satins, no belightful for the tollet, smooths the coarse grained, uneven skin pimples, blotches, blackheads, &c. 25c., 50c., \$1.00 Bottles. Large size prepaid by Express on receipt of price.

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WELLS' INVISIBLE **V**elvet Cream

LIQUID. Elegant for dressing and whitening the skin. Unrivaled for Theatre, Receptions, Balls, Parties, &c. Unequeled for delicate, transparent whiteness, soft, youthful effect and fine finish. Harmless, does not roughen, draw, either, nor in any way injure the most delicate or sensitive



What is said of the Liquid Wells' Invisible Velvet Cream, may be said of the powder. Some prefer the Liquid, some the Powder. They are both unsurpassed.

To neutralize the injurious effect of ANY powder or liquid that may be in use, use Leaurelle Oil Balm. If the powder is used at night, apply Leaurelle in daytime, if during the day, apply at night; or first bathe the neck or face with Leaurelle Oil Balm, then apply the powder. The effect is most elegant Keeps skin soft, smooth and phiable. Try Well's Invisible Velvet Cream Face Powder, which is harmless. It is very fine. Flesh or White, 25 cts, at druggists or by mail. A large bottle of the Leaurelle or Liquid Velvet Cream and a box of the powder, White or Flesh, or a bottle of "Miracle of Healing" Powder, sent prepaid by express on receipt of \$1.00.

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For restoring Gray Hair to its original

BLACK OR BROWN. beautities. No grease nor oil. Prevents the hair coming out.

50c. AND \$1.00 BOTTLES. At Druggists or sent by Ex-

Cleanses, strengthens and

paid on receipt of price. E. S. WELLS, 710 GRAND ST.,

Hair Tone and a box of Velvet Cream Face Powder, prepaid by express on receipt of \$1.00, or a 50c, bottle of Leaurelle Oil Balm, which is an instantaneous cure for rough skin, chaps or chafes, may be substituted for one or the other of the hair prepara-

TENDERNESS & PAIN. SUBDUES FEVER. ALLAYS ALL PRITATION AT ONCE. REDUCES ENLARGEMENT GIVES EASE COMFORT SENT BY MAIL. JERSEY CITY, N.J.

Marvellous in quick relief of a Sprained Ankle, a Sprained or Bruised Tendon, Ligament or Muscle, Black Eye, any Contusion, Sprain, Bruise or Mash, where the Skin is entire.

Any Honest Physician

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